EXHIBIT B

PENDING CLAIMS AFTER ENTRY OF THE AMENDMENTS

10. A method of inhibiting proliferation of a Bcl-2-associated disease cell comprising obtaining a first polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second polynucleotide under intracellular conditions, mixing the first polynucleotide with a neutral phospholipid to form a composition comprising a polynucleotide/phospholipid association, and administering said association to said Bcl-2-associated disease cell to inhibit the proliferation of said disease cell, wherein said cell has a t(14;18) translocation, and wherein the second polynucleotide comprises at least 8 bases of the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the cell is a cancer cell.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein said cancer cell is a follicular lymphoma cell.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein said first polynucleotide is an oligonucleotide having a length of between about 8 and about 50 bases.

14. The method of claim 10, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the liposome encapsulates the first polynucleotide.

16. The method of claim 10, wherein said administering takes place in an animal.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said animal is a human.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said composition is delivered to said human in a volume of 0.50-10.0 ml per dose.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein said composition is delivered to said human in an amount of from about 5 to about 30 mg polynucleotide per m^2.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein said composition is administered three times per week for eight weeks.

21. A method of inhibiting proliferation of a Bcl-2-associated disease cell having a t(14;18) translocation comprising:

(a) obtaining an oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and complementary to at least 8 consecutive bases of the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA;

(b) mixing the oligonucleotide with a neutral phospholipid to form a neutral oligonucleotide/phospholipid association; and

(c) administering said association to said Bcl-2-associated disease cell to inhibit the proliferation of said disease cell.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the cell is a cancer cell.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein said cancer cell is a follicular lymphoma cell.

24. The method of claim 21, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid.

25. The method of claim 24, wherein the liposome encapsulates the polynucleotide.

26. The method of claim 21, wherein said administering takes place in an animal.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein said animal is a human.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein said composition is delivered to said human in a volume of 0.50-10.0 ml per dose.

29. The method of claim 27, wherein said composition is delivered to said human in an amount of from about 5 to about 30 mg polynucleotide per m^2.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein said composition is administered three times per week for eight weeks.

44. The method of claim 14, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.

46. The method of claim 24, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.

57. A composition comprising a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions and a neutral phospholipid associated with said first polynucleotide, to form a Bcl-2 polynucleotide/neutral phospholipid association, wherein said first polynucleotide comprises at least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.

58. The composition of claim 57, wherein said first polynucleotide is an oligonucleotide having a length of between about 8 and about 50 bases.

59. The composition of claim 57, wherein the first polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA.

60. The composition of claim 59, wherein the polynucleotide is an oligonucleotide comprising the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1).

61. The composition of claim 57, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid.

62. The composition of claim 61, wherein the first polynucleotide is encapsulated in the liposome.

63. The composition of claim 57, wherein the lipid is a phosphatidylcholine, a phosphatidylglycerol, or a phosphatidylethanolamine.

64. The composition of claim 63, wherein the lipid is dioleoylphosphatidylcholine.

65. A composition comprising an expression construct that encodes a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions, wherein said construct is under the control of a promoter that is active in eukaryotic cells and associated with a neutral phospholipid, wherein said first polynucleotide comprises at least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.

66. A neutral phopholipid oligonucleotide association comprising a neutral phospholipid associated with an antisense oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA, wherein said translation initiation site comprises the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1).

67. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 66, wherein the oligonucleotide has the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1).

68. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 66, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid.

69. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 68, wherein the oligonucleotide is encapsulated in the liposome.

70. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 66, wherein the lipid is a phosphatidylcholine, a phosphatidylglycerol, or a phosphatidylethanolamine.

71. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 70, wherein the lipid is dioleoylphosphatidylcholine.

72. A composition comprising a neutral phospholipid associated with an expression construct that encodes an oligonucleotide of from about 8 to about 50 bases and complementary to at least 8 bases of the translation initiation site of Bcl-2 mRNA, wherein the construct is under the control of a promoter that is active in eukaryotic cells.

73. The composition of claim 57, wherein said first polynucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.

74. The composition of claim 61, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.

75. The composition of claim 65, comprising a liposome formed from said neutral lipid.

76. The composition association of claim 75, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.

77. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 66, wherein said first oligonucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.

78. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 68, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.

79. The composition of claim 72, comprising a liposome formed from the lipid.

80. The composition of claim 79, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.

81. A composition comprising a first antisense polynucleotide that hybridizes to a second, Bcl-2-encoding polynucleotide under intracellular conditions and a primary phosphatide associated with said first polynucleotide, wherein said primary phosphatide is a neutral phospholipid, and wherein said first polynucleotide comprises at least 8 nucleotides of the sequence CAGCGTGCGCCATCCTTC (SEQ ID NO:1), and wherein said polynucleotide is complementary to the translation initiation site of Bcl-2.

82. The composition of claim 81, comprising a liposome formed from the primary phosphatide.

83. The composition of claim 82, wherein said liposome consists essentially of neutral lipids.

84. The composition association of claim 81, wherein said first polynucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.

85. The composition of claim 57, wherein said at least 8 nucleotides are consecutive nucleotides.

86. The composition of any one of claims 57, 65, 72 or 81, further comprising a charged phospholipid.

87. The composition of claim 86, wherein the charged phospholipid is a positively charged phospholipid.

88. The method of claim 10 or 21, further comprising a charged phospholipid.

89. The method of claim 88, wherein the charged phospholipid is a positively charged phospholipid.

90. The neutral lipid association of claim 66, further comprising positively and negatively charged phospholipids.

91. The method of claim 10, wherein said first polynucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.

92. The method of claim 21, wherein said first oligonucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.

93. The neutral lipid oligonucleotide association of claim 31, wherein said first oligonucleotide is a P-ethoxy oligonucleotide.